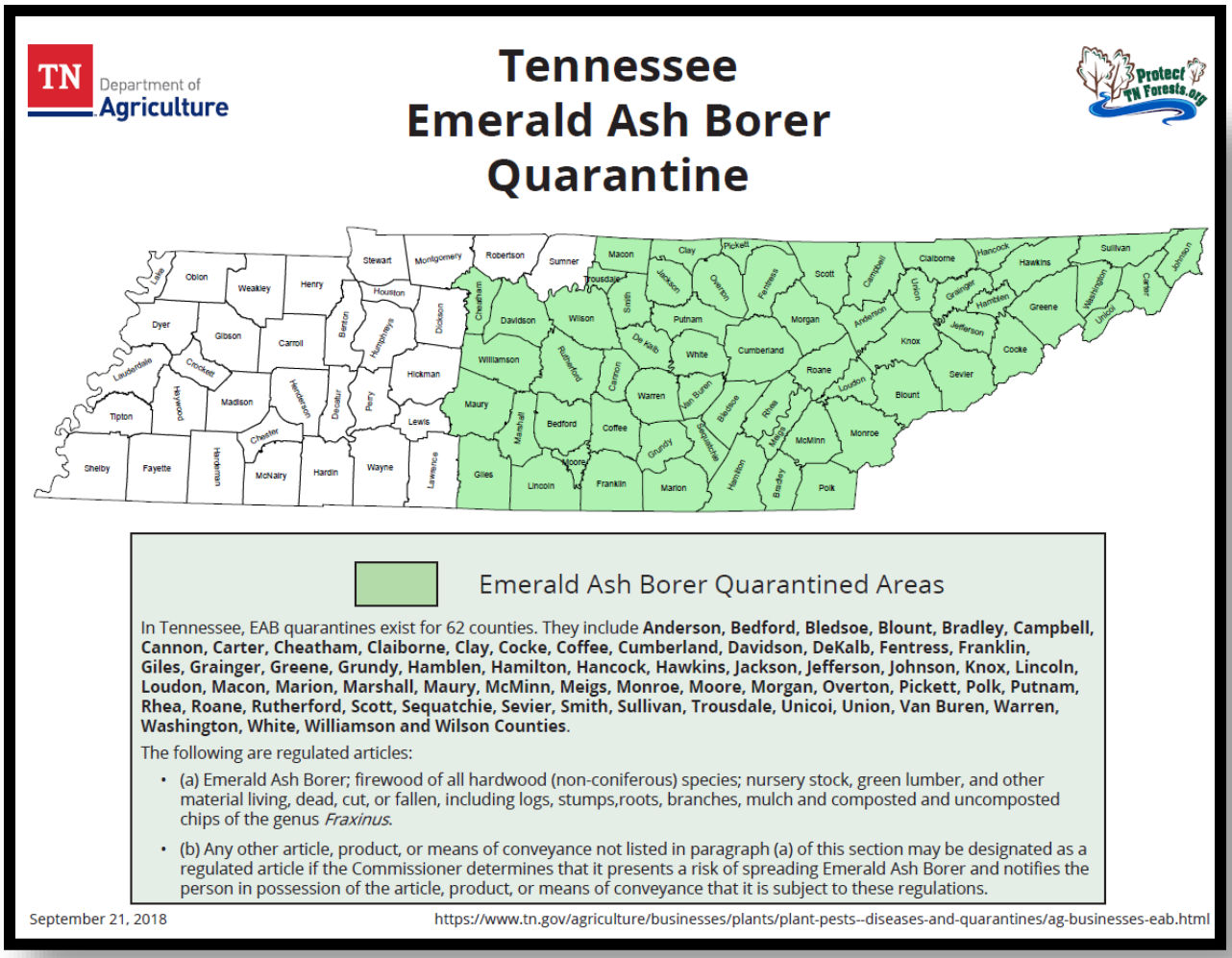
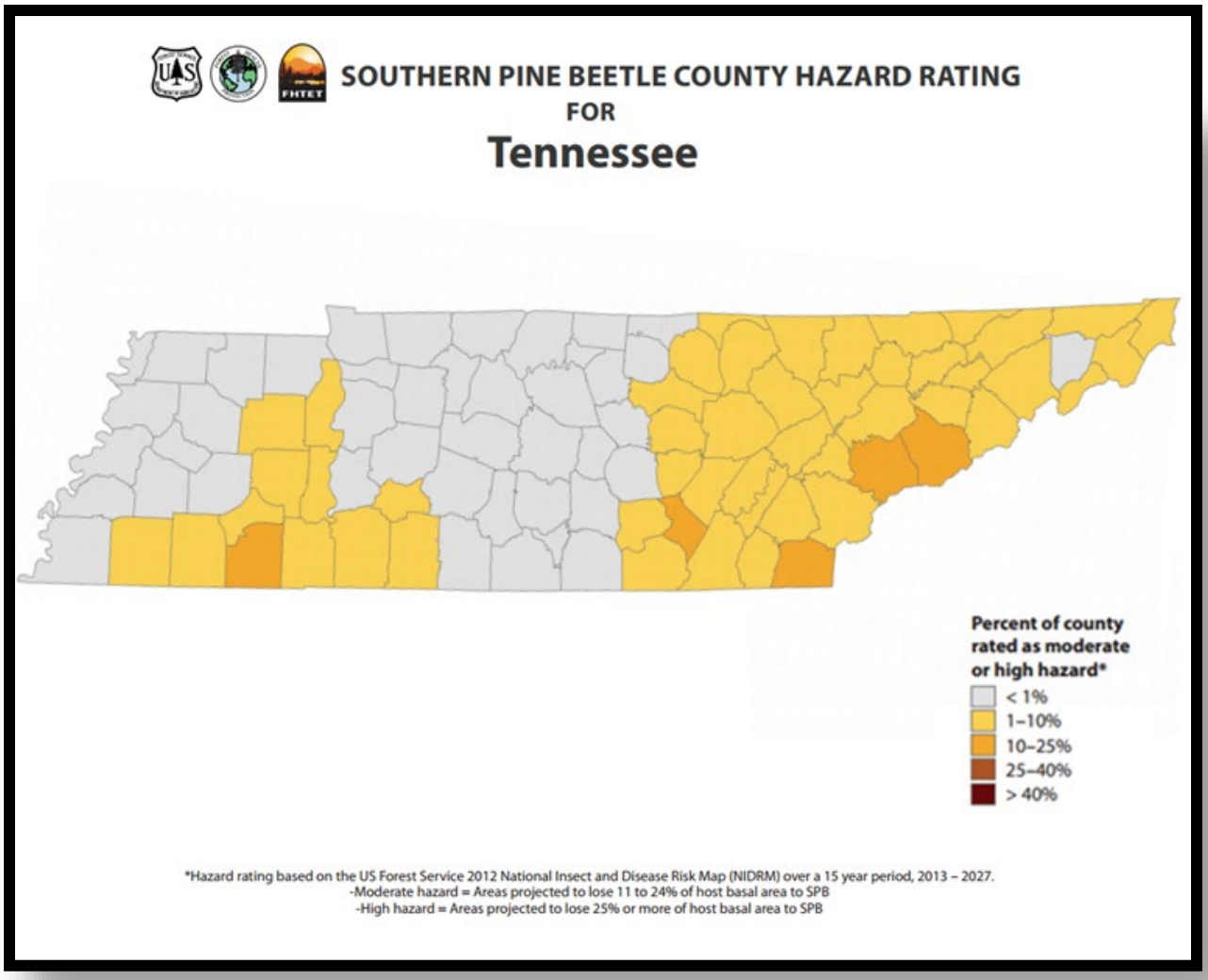
Tennessee
Forest Health Highlights
2018

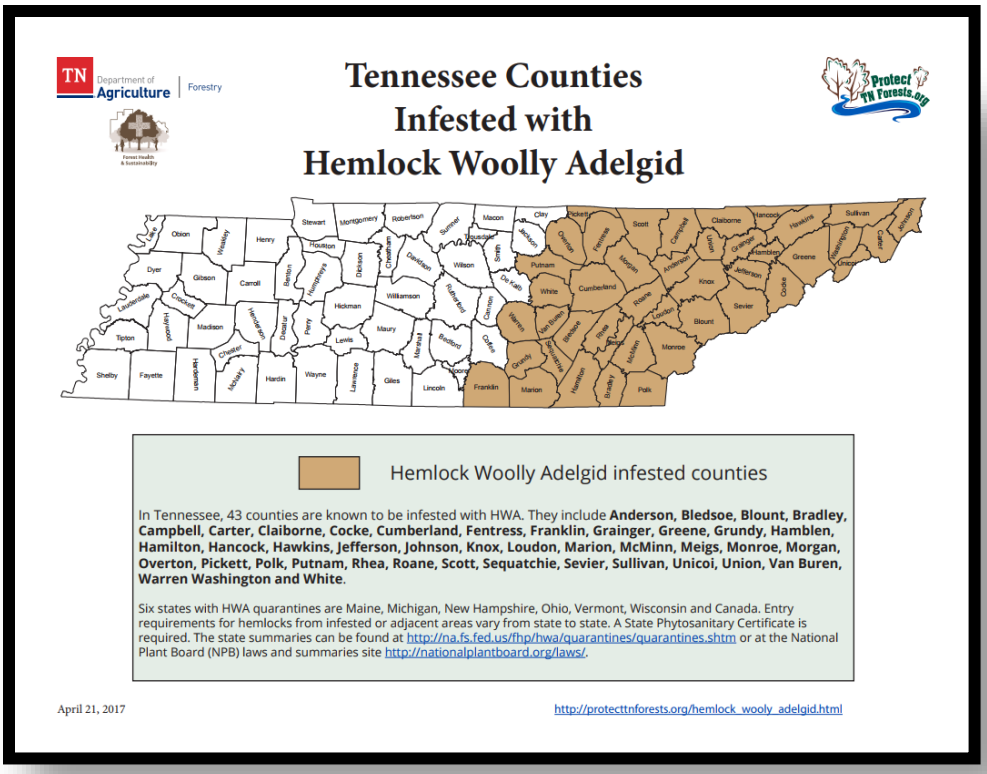
Emerald ash borer: USDA-APHIS, Tennessee Department of Agriculture deployed an estimated 841 traps statewide this spring. No regulatory traps were deployed in quarantined counties. Three new counties were placed under quarantine in 2018; Maury, Giles, and Cheatham.


TN Department of Agriculture
Tennessee
Emerald Ash Borer
Quarantine
Protect TN Forests.org
Emerald Ash Borer Quarantined Areas
In Tennessee, EAB quarantines exist for 62 counties. They include Anderson, Bedford, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carter, Cheatham, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Cumberland, Davidson, DeKalb, Fentress, Franklin, Giles, Grainger, Greene, Grundy, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lincoln, Loudon, Macon, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Roane, Rutherford, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale, Unicoi, Union, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, White, Williamson and Wilson Counties.
The following are regulated articles:
(a) Emerald Ash Borer; firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species; nursery stock, green lumber, and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, stumps,roots, branches, mulch and composted and uncomposted chips of the genus Fraxinus.
(b) Any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be designated as a regulated article if the Commissioner determines that it presents a risk of spreading Emerald Ash Borer and notifies the person in possession of the article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to these regulations.
September 21, 2018
https://www.tn.gov/agriculture/businesses/plants/plant-pests--diseases-and-quarantines/ag-businesses-eab.html

Southern pine beetle & other bark beetles: SPB monitoring traps were deployed by TDF personnel in April in in Chester, Wayne, Marion, and Rhea Counties (8 traps). SPB populations were reported sporadically and no major outbreaks have been detected.

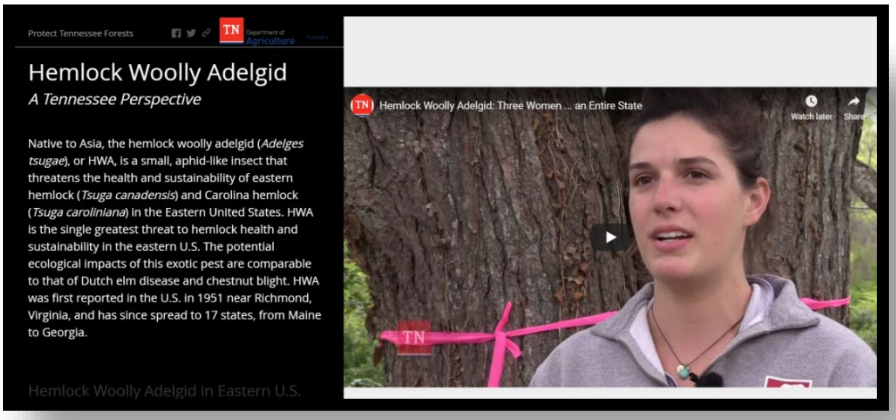

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE COUNTY HAZARD RATING
FOR
Tennessee
Percent of county rated as moderate or high hazard*
< 1%
1–10%
10–25%
25–40%
> 40%
*Hazard rating based on the US Forest Service 2012 National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM) over a 15 year period, 2013 – 2027.
-Moderate hazard = Areas projected to lose 11 to 24% of host basal area to SPB
-High hazard = Areas projected to lose 25% or more of host basal area to SPB

Hemlock woolly adelgid: TDF was awarded a USFS grant to continue a hemlock woolly adelgid strike team in 2017. This team's goals are to chemically treat HWA on public lands, provide support to the HWA predator beetle program, and facilitate events sponsored by the Tennessee Hemlock Conservation Partnership. This grant was awarded in cooperation with the Kentucky Division of Forestry, Forest Health Unit to treat and manage HWA on a regional scale. In 2018 the team treated 1,330 acres on state property, installed one field insectary, and facilitated two private landowner HWA workshops.


Tennessee Counties
Infested with
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid infested counties
In Tennessee, 43 counties are known to be infested with HWA. They include Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Cumberland, Fentress, Franklin, Grainger, Greene, Grundy, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudon, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Union, Van Buren, Warren Washington and White.
Six states with HWA quarantines are Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin and Canada. Entry requirements for hemlocks from infested or adjacent areas vary from state to state. A State Phytosanitary Certificate is required. The state summaries can be found at http://na.fs.fed.us/fhp/hwa/quarantines/quarantines.shtm or at the National Plant Board (NPB) laws and summaries site http://nationalplantboard.org/laws/.
April 21, 2017
http://protecttnforests.org/hemlock_wooly_adelgid.html

HWA Story Map

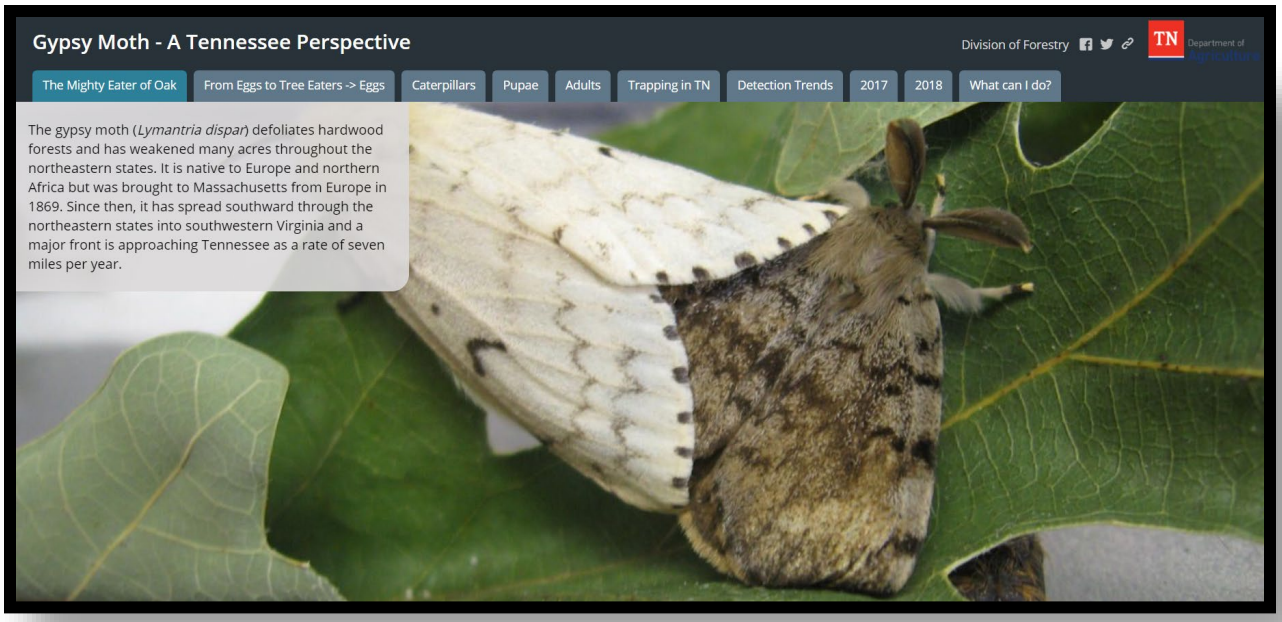
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid StoryMap


Protect Tennessee Forests
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
A Tennessee Perspective
Native to Asia, the hemlock woolly adelgid (Adelges tsugae), or HWA, is a small, aphid-like insect that threatens the health and sustainability of eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) and Carolina hemlock (Tsuga caroliniana) in the Eastern United States. HWA is the single greatest threat to hemlock health and sustainability in the eastern U.S. The potential ecological impacts of this exotic pest are comparable to that of Dutch elm disease and chestnut blight. HWA was first reported in the U.S. in 1951 near Richmond, Virginia, and has since spread to 17 states, from Maine to Georgia.
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid in Eastern U.S.
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid: Three Women ... an Entire State
Watch later
Share

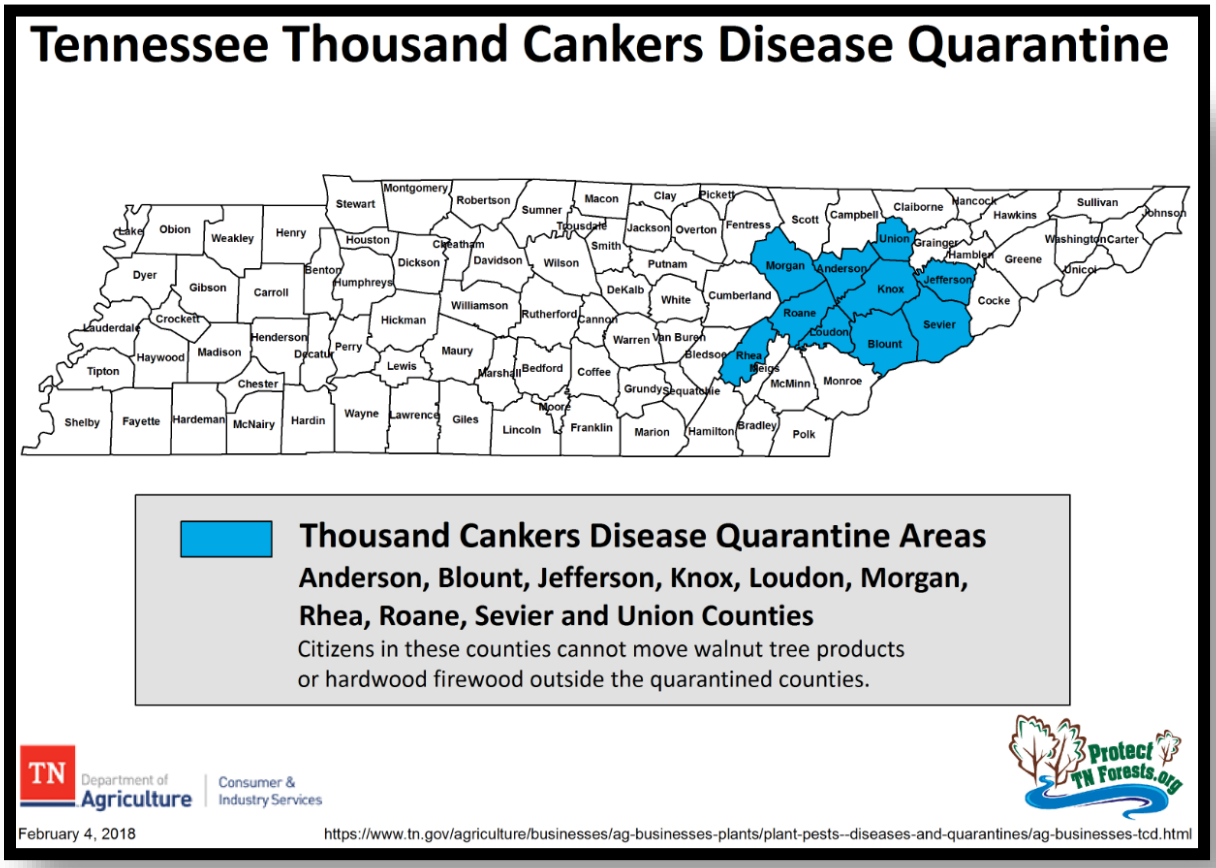
Gypsy Moth: TDA, USFS, and (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) ORNL installed 8,788 gypsy moth traps statewide this year. 80 gypsy moths were captured in 13 counties. This is number is up from 2018 however there is no active infestations of gypsy moths in Tennessee. Each location where a moth was captured will be intensively trapped in 2019 to ensure no breeding populations are present.

Gypsy Moth Trapping Story Map

Gypsy Moth Trapping Storymap


Gypsy Moth - A Tennessee Perspective
Division of Forestry
TN
Department of Agriculture
The Mighty Eater of Oak
From Eggs to Tree Eaters -> Eggs
Caterpillars
Pupae
Adults
Trapping in TN
Detection Trends
2017
2018
What can I do?
The gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) defoliates hardwood forests and has weakened many acres throughout the northeastern states. It is native to Europe and northern Africa but was brought to Massachusetts from Europe in 1869. Since then, it has spread southward through the northeastern states into southwestern Virginia and a major front is approaching Tennessee as a rate of seven miles per year.

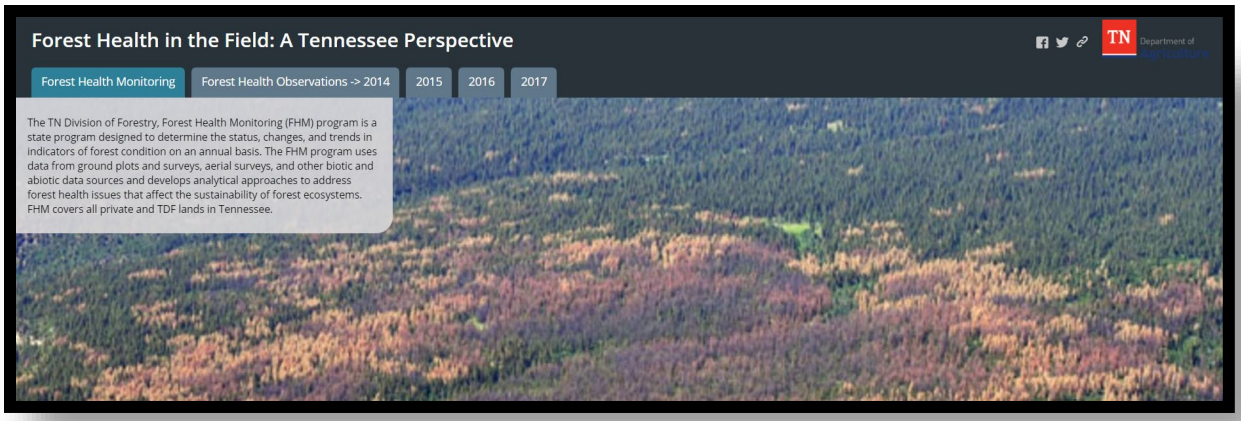
Thousand Cankers Disease: All buffered counties were deregulated for TCD in 2018; Fentress, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, Hamblen, Greene, Cocke, Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Bradley, Hamilton, Meigs, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, and Cumberland. These counties were deregulated as there has been no new detection of Geosmithia morbida since 2014. However, Roane County was moved from a buffered to a quarantined county.


Tennessee Thousand Cankers Disease Quarantine
Thousand Cankers Disease Quarantine Areas
Anderson, Blount, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Rhea, Roane, Sevier and Union Counties
Citizens in these counties cannot move walnut tree products or hardwood firewood outside the quarantined counties.
TN Department of Agriculture
Consumer & Industry Services
Protect TN Forests.org
February 4, 2018
https://www.tn.gov/agriculture/businesses/ag-businesses-plants/plant-pests--diseases-and-quarantines/ag-businesses-tcd.html

Forest Health Observations: Due to a wet spring and several cold snaps which occurred during leaf development, foliar diseases were prevalent this year. However, impacts were minor and moderately vigorous trees will recover.

Forest Health Occurrences Story Map

Forest Health Occurrences Story Map Link


Forest Health in the Field: A Tennessee Perspective
TN
Department of Agriculture
Forest Health Monitoring
Forest Health Observations -> 2014
2015
2016
2017
The TN Division of Forestry, Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) program is a state program designed to determine the status, changes, and trends in indicators of forest condition on an annual basis. The FHM program uses data from ground plots and surveys, aerial surveys, and other biotic and abiotic data sources and develops analytical approaches to address forest health issues that affect the sustainability of forest ecosystems. FHM covers all private and TDF lands in Tennessee.

Fire: Following the extreme fire behavior of Fall 2016 and Winter 2017, Tennessee experienced a wet spring across much of the state. As of this report in 2017 Tennessee Division of Forestry has responded to 607 fires which have burned approximately 7,870 acres.

Forest Health Trends:

- Reports of potential Dicamba herbicide drift at Reelfoot Lake, TDF orchestrated the response of incident management team to address these issues. Herbicide damage was mild and trees will recover in subsequent years.
- Conducted one flight with priority objective of surveying a caterpillar/disease complex across 2 counties 160,000 in Johnson and Carter counties. Trees should recover in subsequent years.
- Late season cold snaps and a wet spring led to prevalent foliar disease in 2018.

Outreach & Education:

- As of this year the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee State Parks, Blue Ridge Parkway, and regional Army Corps of Engineers has banned firewood that has not been certified heat treated for pests, from entering their property. To support this program, TDF has held 3 firewood kiln workshops in cooperation with USDA, TDA C&I, and TNC to support the development of a private firewood industry kiln industry in Tennessee.
- The Tennessee Division of Forestry has also initiated a pilot firewood kiln cost share program providing partial funding on firewood baskets and covered facilities.

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